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Human Rights Council
Thirty-fifth session
6–23 June 2017
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria,* Austria,* Azerbaijan,* Belarus,* Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria,* China, Croatia, Cyprus,* Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Ecuador, Egypt,* El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iceland,* India, Iraq, Luxembourg,* Montenegro,* Nicaragua,* Panama, Paraguay,* Peru,* Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Russian Federation,* Serbia,* Slovenia, South Africa, Spain,* Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,* Turkey,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam,* State of Palestine:* draft resolution

35/... Seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights[2] and other relevant human rights instruments,

Noting that 2018 will mark the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[3] and acknowledging the importance of these instruments for the promotion and the protection of all human rights,

Emphasizing that the anniversaries offer a valuable opportunity to raise awareness, as well as to reflect on achievements, best practices and challenges with regard to the full

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

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realization of human rights for all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat them globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing the necessity for continued national efforts with a view to the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and acknowledging the benefits of enhanced international cooperation to that end,

1. *Decides* to convene, at its thirty-seventh session, a high-level panel discussion to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[3] with a particular focus on the implementation of the provisions thereof, including the benefits of enhanced international cooperation in that regard;

2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion, and to make it fully accessible for persons with disabilities;

3. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-eighth session and to the General Assembly;

4. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to make provisions for events and arrangements aimed at the celebration of the anniversaries and to circulate the relevant information among States and other stakeholders;

5. *Encourages* States to use these anniversaries as a tool to raise awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and their role in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Invites* the General Assembly to consider holding a special commemorative meeting on the occasion of the anniversaries in 2018.

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Human Rights Council
Thirty-fifth session
6–23 June 2017
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Andorra,* Argentina,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Botswana, Bulgaria,* Croatia, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Egypt, Finland,* France,* Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Honduras,* Italy,* Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Montenegro,* Netherlands, Norway,* Panama, Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova,* Spain,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,* Uruguay,* Ukraine:* draft resolution

35/... The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 8/4 of 18 June 2008, and recalling all other Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education, the most recent of which is resolution 32/22 of 1 July 2016, and the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the subject,

Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other relevant international instruments,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training and the World Programme for Human Rights Education,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

Welcoming the progress made in achieving the Education for All goals and the related Sustainable Development Goals, while recognizing the need to accelerate efforts to complete the unfinished agenda of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all, adopted at the World Education Forum 2015, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] which includes, inter alia, the Sustainable Development Goal of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Reiterating the commitment to strengthen the means of implementation, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] for ensuring the full realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this context welcoming the adoption of the Education 2030 Framework For Action, which aims to mobilize all countries and partners and provide guidance for achieving Goal 4 on education and its targets,

Strongly condemning the recurring attacks on students, teachers, schools and universities, which impair the realization of the right to education and cause severe and long-lasting harm to individuals and societies,

Recognizing the negative impact of climate change, natural disasters, conflict and crisis on the full realization of the right to education, that a large proportion of the world's out-of-school population lives in conflict-affected areas, and that crises, violence and attacks on educational institutions, natural disasters and pandemics continue to disrupt education and development globally, as noted in the Incheon Declaration,

Recognizing also that girls are disproportionately represented among out-of-school children and women are disproportionately represented among illiterate adults, owing to, inter alia, cultural or religious reasons, early marriage or pregnancy, or on economic grounds when education is not free,

Reiterating the contribution that access to new information and communications technologies, including the Internet, plays in facilitating the realization of the right to education and in promoting inclusive quality education,

Welcoming the steps taken to implement the right to education, such as the enactment of appropriate legislation, adjudication by national courts, the development of national indicators and ensuring justiciability, as appropriate, of this right, and aware of the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

1. *Calls upon* all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of this right for all;

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[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[2] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

2. *Urges* all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, complying with their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right to education by all appropriate means, including by taking measures, such as:

(*a*) Addressing issues of availability, accessibility, quality and equality in education, including in non-formal education mechanisms and programmes, and in this regard ensuring the access of adults to education;

(*b*) Creating an enabling policy environment, as appropriate, for the recognition, validation and accreditation of knowledge, skills and competencies acquired through non-formal and informal learning, in order for such learning to be recognized and used in the formal education system or the job market;

(*c*) Contemplating non-formal and informal learning in the context of emergency response plans, in order to ensure that education continues to be delivered;

(*d*) Assessing the quality of education, including non-formal education mechanisms and programmes, including through independent assessments, and taking appropriate remedial or other action to address policies or practices that prevent the enjoyment of the right to education by, inter alia, engaging with existing national human rights mechanisms, parliamentarians and civil society;

(*e*) Putting in place a regulatory framework for education providers, including those operating independently or in partnership with States, guided by international human rights obligations, that establishes, at the appropriate level, inter alia, minimum norms and standards for the creation and operation of educational services, addresses any negative impact of the commercialization of education and strengthens access to appropriate remedies and reparation for victims of violations of the right to education;

3. *Also urges* all States to expand educational opportunities for all without discrimination, including through implementing special programmes to address inequality of and discrimination against women and girls in education, recognizing the significant importance of investment in public education, to the maximum of available resources; to increase and improve domestic and external financing for education, as affirmed in the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all and the Education 2030 Framework for Action; to ensure that education policies and measures are consistent with human rights standards and principles, including those laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights instruments; and to strengthen engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including communities, local actors and civil society, to contribute to education as a public good;

4. *Further urges* all States to regulate and monitor education providers and to hold accountable those whose practices have a negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to education, as well as to support research and awareness-raising activities to better understand the wide-ranging impact of the commercialization of education on the enjoyment of the right to education;

5. *Calls upon* States to promote technical vocational education and training, as well as apprenticeship, by implementing appropriate policies and programmes, as a means of ensuring the realization of the right to education;

6. *Welcomes*:

(*a*) The work of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, and takes note of her latest report, on realizing the right to education through non-formal education;[3]

(*b*) The work of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in the promotion of the right to education, as well as the work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion of the right to education at the country, regional and headquarters levels;

(*c*) The contribution of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the lead agency on Sustainable Development Goal 4, and other relevant bodies towards attaining the goals of the Education for All agenda and education-related Sustainable Development Goals;

7. *Calls upon* States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] including Sustainable Development Goal 4, in order to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning for all;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education for a period of three years;

9. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to take fully into account, in the discharge of her mandate, all provisions of Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education and to apply a gender perspective to her work;

10. *Requests* all States to continue to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur with a view to facilitating her tasks in the discharge of her mandate, and to respond favourably to her requests for information and visits;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate by the Special Rapporteur;

12. *Reaffirms* the obligations and commitments to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to education by all appropriate means, including in particular the adoption of legislative measures;

13. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures, including sufficient budgetary allocations, to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education, and to promote learning opportunities for all, paying particular attention to girls, marginalized children, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons with low qualifications;

14. *Stresses* the importance of international cooperation, including the exchange of good practices, and of technical cooperation, capacity-building, financial assistance and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms in the realization of the right to education, including through the use of information and communications technology;

15. *Calls upon* States to continue to make efforts to strengthen the protection of preschools, schools and universities against attacks, and encourages efforts to provide safe, inclusive and enabling learning environments and quality education for all within an appropriate time frame, including higher education in humanitarian emergencies and conflict situations;

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[3] A/HRC/35/24.

16. *Encourages* all States to measure progress in the realization of the right to education, such as by developing national indicators as an important tool for the realization of the right to education and for policy formulation, impact assessment and transparency;

17. *Calls upon* States to accelerate efforts to eliminate gender-based discrimination and all forms of violence, including bullying of children, in schools and other educational settings, such as school-related gender-based violence, and to realize gender equality and the right to education for all;

18. *Encourages* States to consider justiciability when determining the best way to give domestic legal effect to the right to education;

19. *Acknowledges* the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education, and in this regard calls upon all States that have not yet signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

20. *Encourages* the High Commissioner, the treaty bodies, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue their efforts to promote the full realization of the right to education worldwide and to enhance their cooperation in this regard, including by enhancing technical assistance to Governments;

21. *Commends* the contribution of national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and parliamentarians to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur;

22. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt,† El Salvador, Haiti,* Nicaragua,* Paraguay, Syrian Arab Republic,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

35/... Human rights and international solidarity

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the issue of human rights and international solidarity, including Commission resolution 2005/55 of 20 April 2005 and Council resolutions 6/3 of 27 September 2007, 7/5 of 27 March 2008, 9/2 of 24 September 2008, 12/9 of 1 October 2009, 15/13 of 30 September 2010, 17/6 of 16 June 2011, 18/5 of 29 September 2011, 21/10 of 27 September 2012, 23/12 of 13 June 2013, 26/6 of 26 June 2014, 29/3 of 2 July 2015 and 32/9 of 30 June 2016,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that all mandate holders shall discharge their duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Underlining the fact that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling that, at the World Conference on Human Rights, held in June 1993, States pledged to cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, and stressed that the international community should promote effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.
† On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

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Reaffirming the fact that article 4 of the Declaration on the Right to Development states that sustained action is required to promote more rapid development of developing countries and, as a complement to the efforts of developing countries, effective international cooperation is essential in order to provide these countries with the appropriate means and facilities to foster their comprehensive development,

Recognizing that the attention paid to the importance of international solidarity as a vital component of the efforts of developing countries to realize the right to development of their peoples and to promote the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by everyone has been insufficient, and in this context reaffirming the critical relevance of international solidarity to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1]

Reaffirming the fact that the widening gap between economically developed and developing countries is unsustainable and that it impedes the realization of human rights in the international community, and makes it all the more imperative for every nation, according to its capacities, to make the maximum possible effort to close this gap,

Reaffirming also the crucial importance of increasing the resources allocated for official development assistance, recalling the pledge of industrialized countries to allocate 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance, and recognizing the need for new and additional resources to finance the development programmes of developing countries,

Affirming the fact that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the realization of the right to development call for a more enlightened approach, mindset and action based on a sense of community and international solidarity,

Determined to take new steps forward in the commitment of the international community with a view to achieving substantial progress in human rights endeavours through an increased and sustained effort of international cooperation and solidarity,

Asserting the necessity of establishing new, equitable and global links of partnership and intra-generational solidarity for the perpetuation of humankind,

Resolved to strive to ensure that present generations are fully aware of their responsibilities towards future ones, and that a better world is possible for both present and future generations,

1. *Reaffirms* the recognition set forth in the declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the fundamental value of solidarity to international relations in the twenty-first century in stating that global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes costs and burdens fairly, in accordance with the basic principles of equity and social justice, and that those who suffer or benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most;

2. *Also reaffirms* that international solidarity is not limited to international assistance and cooperation, aid, charity or humanitarian assistance; it is a broader concept and principle that includes sustainability in international relations, especially international economic relations, the peaceful coexistence of all members of the international community, equal partnerships and the equitable sharing of benefits and burdens;

3. *Reiterates its determination* to contribute to the solution of current world problems through increased international cooperation, to create conditions that will ensure

[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

that the needs and interests of future generations are not jeopardized by the burden of the past, and to hand over a better world to future generations;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that the promotion of international cooperation is a duty for States, and that it should be implemented without any conditionality and on the basis of mutual respect, in full compliance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular respect for the sovereignty of States, and taking into account national priorities;

5. *Recognizes* that international solidarity shall be a new foundational principle underpinning contemporary international law;

6. *Also recognizes* that there is an overwhelming manifestation of solidarity by States, individually and collectively, by civil society, by global social movements and by countless people of good will reaching out to others, and that this solidarity is commonly practised at the national, regional and international levels;

7. *Acknowledges* the increased need for States and other actors to come together and take collective action in solidarity;

8. *Welcomes* the report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity[2] and the work conducted by her, including the preparation of the draft declaration on the right to international solidarity;

9. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity for a period of three years;

10. *Requests* all States, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations to mainstream the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity into their activities, to cooperate with the Independent Expert in his or her mandate, and to supply all necessary information requested by the mandate holder, and requests States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Independent Expert to visit their countries to enable the Independent Expert to fulfil his or her mandate effectively;

11. *Requests* the Independent Expert to continue to participate in relevant international forums and major events with a view to promoting the importance of international solidarity in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] especially those goals relating to economic, social and climate issues, and invites Member States, international organizations, United Nations agencies and other relevant organizations to facilitate the meaningful participation of the Independent Expert in these international forums and major events;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Independent Expert;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Independent Expert to take into account the outcomes of all major United Nations and other global summits and ministerial meetings in the economic, social and climate fields and to continue to seek views and contributions from Governments, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations in the discharge of the mandate of the Independent Expert;

[2] A/HRC/35/35.

14. *Requests* the Independent Expert to report regularly to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly in accordance with their respective programmes of work;

15. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item.

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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt,† El Salvador, Haiti,* Nicaragua,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

35/... Promotion of the right to peace

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions on the promotion of the right to peace and the promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all, adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, in particular Council resolution 32/28 of 1 July 2016,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly, by its resolution 71/189 of 19 December 2016, of the Declaration on the Right to Peace,

Recalling that States, the United Nations and specialized agencies should take appropriate sustainable measures to implement the Declaration, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. *Recalls* that everyone has the right to enjoy peace such that all human rights are promoted and protected and development is fully realized;

2. *Stresses* that States should respect, implement and promote equality and non-discrimination, justice and the rule of law, and guarantee freedom from fear and want as a means to build peace within and between societies;

3. *Recognizes* that peace is not only the absence of conflict but also requires a positive, dynamic participatory process where dialogue is encouraged and conflicts are solved in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, and socioeconomic development is ensured;

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* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

† On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

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4. *Decides* to convene, with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in the period between the thirty-seventh and the thirty-eighth sessions of the Human Rights Council, a half-day intersessional workshop on the right to peace, to discuss the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Peace;[1]

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner to submit a report on the workshop, in the form of a summary, to the Council at its thirty-ninth session;

6. *Encourages* all Member States, specialized agencies and civil society to participate in the discussions of the workshop so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

[1] General Assembly resolution 71/189, annex.

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 5
Human rights bodies and mechanisms

Algeria,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt,† Nicaragua,* Peru,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

35/... The Social Forum

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions and decisions adopted on the Social Forum by the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and by the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 of 18 June 2007, 6/13 of 28 September 2007, 10/4 of 25 March 2009, 10/29 of 27 March 2009, 13/17 of 25 March 2010, 16/26 of 25 March 2011, 19/24 of 23 March 2012, 24/25 of 27 September 2013, 26/28 of 27 June 2014, 29/19 of 2 July 2015 and 32/27 of 1 July 2016,

Reaffirming the unique nature within the United Nations of the Social Forum, which makes possible a dialogue and an exchange between the representatives of Member States and civil society, including grass-roots organizations and intergovernmental organizations, and stressing that the current reform of the United Nations should take into account the contribution of the Forum as a vital space for open and fruitful dialogue on issues linked with the national and international environment needed for the promotion of the enjoyment of all human rights by all,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Co-Chair-Rapporteurs of the 2016 Social Forum, held in Geneva from 3 to 5 October 2016;[1]

2. *Reaffirms* the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, including the contribution of civil society and grass-roots organizations, and stresses the need to

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.
† On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.
[1] A/HRC/34/69.

ensure greater participation of grass-roots organizations and of those living in poverty, particularly women, especially from developing countries, in the sessions of the Forum;

3. *Underlines* the importance of coordinated efforts at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion of social cohesion based on the principles of social justice, equity and solidarity and of addressing the social dimension and challenges of the ongoing globalization process and the negative impact of the current economic and financial crises;

4. *Stresses* the need for increased and sustained participation and contribution of civil society and all other relevant actors listed in the present resolution to the promotion and effective realization of the right to development;

5. *Decides* that the Social Forum will meet for three working days in 2018, in Geneva, on dates suitable for the participation of representatives of States Members of the United Nations and of the broadest possible range of other stakeholders, especially from developing countries, and also decides that, at its next meeting, the Forum should focus on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for them;

6. *Requests* the President of the Human Rights Council to appoint, as early as possible, from candidates nominated by regional groups, the Chair-Rapporteur for the 2018 Social Forum, bearing in mind the principle of regional rotation;

7. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to make available the most recent and relevant United Nations reports and documents on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for them as background documents for the dialogues and debates that will be held at the 2018 Social Forum;

8. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to facilitate participation in the 2018 Social Forum, in order to contribute to interactive dialogues and debate at the Forum and to assist the Chair-Rapporteur as resource persons, of no fewer than 10 experts, including representatives of civil society and grass-roots organizations in developing countries;

9. *Decides* that the Social Forum will remain open to the participation of representatives of States Members of the United Nations and all other interested stakeholders, such as intergovernmental organizations, different components of the United Nations system, especially mandate holders of thematic procedures and mechanisms of the human rights machinery, regional economic commissions and specialized agencies and organizations, and representatives designated by national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and will also be open to other non-governmental organizations whose aims and purposes are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including newly emerging actors, such as small groups and rural and urban associations from the North and the South, anti-poverty groups, peasants' and farmers' organizations and their national and international associations, voluntary organizations, environmental organizations and activists, youth associations, community organizations, trade unions and associations of workers, and representatives of the private sector, on the basis of arrangements, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996 and practices observed by the Commission on Human Rights, through an open and transparent accreditation procedure, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, while ensuring the most effective contribution of these entities;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner to seek effective means of ensuring consultation and the broadest possible participation of representatives from every region, especially from developing countries, in the Social Forum, including by establishing

partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the private sector and international organizations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to disseminate information about the Social Forum, to invite relevant individuals and organizations to the Forum, and to take all practical measures required for the success of this initiative;

12. *Invites* the 2018 Social Forum to submit a report containing its conclusions and recommendations to the Human Rights Council at its fortieth session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Social Forum with all the services and facilities necessary to fulfil its activities, and requests the High Commissioner to provide all the support necessary to facilitate the convening and proceedings of the Forum;

14. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in the discussions of the Social Forum so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;

15. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue at its thirty-eighth session under the same agenda item.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Algeria,* Andorra,* Argentina,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada, Croatia, Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea,* Estonia,* Finland,* Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea,* Honduras,* Hungary, Iceland,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands, Norway,* Panama, Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines, Poland,* Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,* Tunisia, Ukraine,* United States of America: draft resolution

35/... Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming all previous General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions on the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including Human Rights Council resolutions 26/8 of 26 June 2014 on the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and 32/3 of 30 June 2016 on protecting victims of trafficking and persons at risk of trafficking, especially women and children, in conflict and post-conflict situations,

Reaffirming also the principles set forth in relevant human rights instruments and declarations, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

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Reaffirming further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and reaffirming in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] and recalling targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2, which aim at eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; taking immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms; and ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/23 of 21 July 2015 on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in the promotion of the global fight against trafficking in persons;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the thematic report of the Special Rapporteur on strengthening voluntary standards for businesses on preventing and combating trafficking in persons and labour exploitation, especially in supply chains;[2] and her thematic reports on trafficking in persons in conflict and post-conflict situations;[3]

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, for a period of three years;

4. *Urges* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and to respond favourably to her requests to visit their countries, to provide her with all necessary information related to the mandate and to react promptly to her communications and urgent appeals in order to enable her to fulfil the mandate effectively;

5. *Underlines* the importance that the Special Rapporteur continue to participate in relevant international forums and events on migration with a view to combating trafficking and upholding the human rights of victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children;

6. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that the Special Rapporteur receives the resources necessary to enable her to discharge her mandate fully;

7. *Decides* to continue consideration of the issue of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

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[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[2] A/HRC/35/37.

[3] A/HRC/32/41 and Corr.1 and A/71/303.

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Human Rights Council
Thirty-fifth session
6–23 June 2017
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Australia,* Austria,* Azerbaijan,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil, Bulgaria,* Canada,* Colombia,* Croatia, Cyprus,* Ecuador, Estonia,* Finland,* France,* Georgia, Germany, Haiti,* Honduras,* Hungary, Iceland,* Ireland,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,* Montenegro,* Netherlands, Norway,* Panama, Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines, Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania,* Serbia,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,* Tunisia, Uganda,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft decision

35/... Panel discussion on the human rights of internally displaced persons in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

At its xx meeting, on xx June 2017, the Human Rights Council decided to adopt the text below:

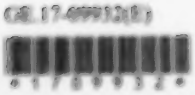
"*The Human Rights Council*,

Recalling all previous resolutions on internally displaced persons adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council,

Deeply disturbed by the alarming scale, complexity and protracted nature of internal displacements throughout the world, for reasons including violations and abuses of human rights, violations of international humanitarian law, armed conflict, persecution, violence and terrorism, as well as natural and human-made disasters, in which internally displaced persons receive inadequate protection and assistance, and conscious of the serious challenges that this is creating for the people affected, including the host communities, as well as the international community,

Conscious of the human rights, humanitarian, development and possible peacebuilding dimensions of internal displacement, including in long-term displacement

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council



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situations, the often heightened vulnerability of women and children, as well as of older persons and persons with disabilities, and the responsibilities of States and the international community to further strengthen their protection and assistance, including by respecting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all internally displaced persons, with a view to finding durable solutions,

Noting that 2018 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and reaffirming the recognition of the Guiding Principles as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

Affirming that the above-mentioned anniversary offers an important opportunity to reflect on the promotion and protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons as well as on achievements, best practices and challenges with regard to the application of the Guiding Principles,

1. *Decides* to convene, at its thirty-eighth session, a panel discussion on the human rights of internally displaced persons in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, with a particular focus on their application and on achievements, best practices and challenges in this regard, as well as on recommendations to meet these challenges, and further decides that the discussion shall be fully accessible to persons with disabilities;

2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize the panel discussion from within existing resources, in consultation with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, treaty bodies, special procedures, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with civil society, non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

3. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare and submit a summary report on the panel discussion to the Human Rights Council at its fortieth session."

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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Afghanistan,* Albania, Andorra,* Argentina,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile,* Croatia, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia,* Finland,* France,* Georgia, Haiti,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico,* Montenegro,* Netherlands, New Zealand,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,* Serbia,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland, Thailand,* Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay:* draft resolution

35/... Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination of any kind,

Deeply concerned that, in all parts of the world, persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society and violations of their human rights, and conscious that greater attention and commitment is needed to address these challenges,

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

GE.17-09933(E)

1709933

Recalling also its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Recalling further its resolution 26/20 of 27 June 2014,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities and to promote, protect and respect their human rights;

2. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities;

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities for a further period of three years, with the following mandate:

(*a*) To develop a regular dialogue and to consult with States and other relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national independent monitoring frameworks designated under article 33, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, and other civil society organizations, to identify, exchange and promote good practices relating to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and their participation as equal members of society;

(*b*) To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with States and other relevant sources, including persons with disabilities and their representative organizations and other civil society organizations, on violations of the rights of persons with disabilities;

(*c*) To make concrete recommendations on how to better promote and protect the human rights of persons with disabilities, including on eliminating discrimination, violence and social exclusion, how to contribute to the realization of internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, in the Sustainable Development Goals, and related data collection efforts, how to promote development that is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities, and how to promote their role as both agents for and beneficiaries of development;

(*d*) To conduct, facilitate and support the provision of advisory services, technical assistance, capacity-building and international cooperation in support of national efforts for the effective realization of the rights of persons with disabilities;

(*e*) To raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities, to combat stigma, stereotypes, prejudices, segregation and all harmful practices that hinder their opportunity to fully enjoy their human rights to participate in society on an equal basis with others, to promote awareness of their positive contributions and to inform persons with disabilities about their rights;

(*f*) To work closely with the special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, including the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication, including in relation to communications;

(*g*) To cooperate closely with the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Commission for Social Development, including by participating in their annual sessions upon request;

(*h*) To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate and to address multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities;

(*i*) To report annually to the Human Rights Council, starting from its thirty-seventh session, and to the General Assembly, starting from its seventy-second session, in accessible formats, including Braille and easy-to-read reports, and international sign language interpretation and close captioning during the presentation of the reports, and according to their respective programmes of work;

4. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her mandate, including by providing all necessary information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to his or her requests to visit their countries and to consider the conclusions and appropriate follow-up as well as implementing the recommendations made by the mandate holder in his or her reports;

5. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national independent monitoring frameworks, the private sector, donors and development agencies to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur to enable the mandate holder to fulfil his or her mandate;

6. *Calls upon* those States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the reports of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Conference of States Parties and the Commission for Social Development for their information and to avoid unnecessary duplication;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the human, technical and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of his or her mandate.

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Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Botswana, Bulgaria,* Canada,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland,* France,* Georgia, Germany, Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Jordan,* Kuwait,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,* Maldives,* Malta,* Montenegro,* Morocco,* Netherlands, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania,* Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

35/... The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming all previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the Syrian Arab Republic,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the full respect of sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,

Condemning the grave deterioration of the human rights situation and the indiscriminate or deliberate targeting of civilians as such, in violation of international humanitarian law, and acts of violence that foment sectarian tensions,

Reiterating that the only sustainable solution to the current conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic is through an inclusive, Syrian-led and Syrian-owned political process under the auspices of the United Nations, based on the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012 as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolutions 2118 (2013) of 27 September 2013, 2254 (2015) of 18 December 2015 and 2268 (2016) of 26 February 2016 and relevant statements of the International Syria Support Group,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

Expressing full support for the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria to facilitate an inclusive and Syrian-led process in accordance with the Geneva communiqué and Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), with a view to establishing credible, inclusive and non-sectarian governance, in accordance with the aforementioned documents, and urging the Special Envoy to continue to push the parties to negotiate a political transition,

Welcoming Security Council resolution 2336 (2016) of 31 December 2016, and supporting the efforts of Turkey and the Russian Federation to reduce levels of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic through helping to establish the ceasefire announced on 29 December 2016,

Supporting all efforts to reduce the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the Astana talks, and hoping that, in particular, the initiative of the Astana guarantors to establish de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic will lead to a sustained reduction in violence,

Demanding that all parties to the ceasefire in the Syrian Arab Republic fulfil their commitments, and urging all Member States, especially the members of the International Syria Support Group, to use their influence with the parties to ensure fulfilment of the ceasefire and to support efforts to render the ceasefire durable and to end violations, which is essential to achieving a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic and to bringing to an end the systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law,

Recalling the statements made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that crimes against humanity and war crimes are likely to have been committed in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Recalling also that deliberate attacks on schools and educational and medical facilities may amount to war crimes;

Expressing its deepest concern about the findings of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic,

Deploring the lack of cooperation by the Syrian authorities with the Commission of Inquiry,

Acknowledging the ongoing efforts by human rights defenders active in the Syrian Arab Republic to document violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, despite grave risks,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States, especially members of the International Syria Support Group, to create conditions that foster continued negotiations for a political solution to the Syrian conflict, under the auspices of the United Nations Office at Geneva, by working to strengthen the nationwide ceasefire, to enable full, immediate and safe humanitarian access, and to lead to the release of detainees, as only a durable political solution to the conflict can bring an end to the systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law;

2. *Welcomes* the work of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution S-17/1 of 23 August 2011 to investigate all alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic, to establish the facts and circumstances and to support efforts to ensure that perpetrators of abuses and violations, including those who may be responsible for crimes against humanity, are held accountable, and notes the importance of the work of the Commission of Inquiry and the information it

has collected in support of future accountability efforts, in particular the information on those who have allegedly violated international law;

3. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities cooperate fully with the Human Rights Council and the Commission of Inquiry by granting it immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic;

4. *Strongly condemns* the continued systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of human rights and all violations of international humanitarian law by the Syrian authorities and affiliated militias, including foreign terrorist fighters and those foreign organizations fighting on behalf of the Syrian authorities, in particular Hizballah, and expresses deep concern that their involvement further exacerbates the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the human rights and humanitarian situation, which has a serious negative impact on the region;

5. *Also strongly condemns* the terrorist acts and violence committed against civilians by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Nusrah Front or other terrorist organizations designated by the Security Council, and their continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, reaffirms that terrorism, including the actions of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization, and stresses the importance of the full implementation of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014;

6. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the gross and systematic abuse of women's and children's rights by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), in particular the enslavement and sexual abuse and exploitation of women and girls, enforced disappearances and the forced recruitment and abduction of children;

7. *Condemns* all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children and persons with disabilities;

8. *Urges* all parties to the conflict, particularly the Syrian authorities and their allies, not to commit indiscriminate attacks against the civilian population and civilian facilities, including against medical facilities, personnel and transport, schools and humanitarian workers, and urges all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to respect international human rights law;

9. *Strongly condemns* all attacks against hospitals and schools as reported by the Commission of Inquiry,[1] and urges the Syrian authorities to refrain from actions that impede children's access to education, which is of vital importance for their protection and development;

10. *Also strongly condemns* the besiegement and bombardment of eastern Aleppo in the second half of 2016, which, as made clear by the Commission of Inquiry in its report on the events in Aleppo,[1] subjected the civilian population of the city to untold suffering and claimed hundreds of lives;

11. *Expresses its profound concern* at the findings of the Commission of Inquiry in its report, including those suggesting that the offensive against Aleppo involved serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict, which, according to the Commission, in many cases amounted to war crimes, in particular by the Syrian authorities and their allies;

[1] See A/HRC/34/CRP.3.

12. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to heed the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry in its report, including the need to comply with their respective obligations under international human rights and international humanitarian law, including refraining from disproportionate and indiscriminate attacks;

13. *Strongly condemns* the widespread practice of enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and the use of sexual violence, torture and ill-treatment, especially in detention facilities run by the Syrian authorities, including those acts referenced in the reports of the Commission of Inquiry, as well as those depicted in the evidence presented by "Caesar" in January 2014, and *notes* that such acts may constitute violations and abuses of international human rights law or violations of international humanitarian law;

14. *Also strongly condemns* the reported killing of detainees in Syrian Military Intelligence facilities, in particular in Mezzeh airport detention facility, and Military Security Branches 215, 227, 235, 248 and 291, as well as the reported killing of detainees at military hospitals, including Tishreen and Harasta, and expresses deep concern at the reports that the regime used a crematorium to conceal a mass killing of prisoners at the Saydnaya penitentiary complex;

15. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities and all other parties to the conflict to ensure the effective implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014 and 2254 (2015), and in particular to end the arbitrary detention and torture of civilians in the Syrian Arab Republic, notably in prisons and detention facilities, as well as kidnappings, abductions and forced disappearances, as demanded by the Council in its resolution 2139 (2014);

16. *Condemns* the denial of medical services in all prisons and detention facilities;

17. *Recognizes* the permanent damage that torture and ill-treatment, including sexual abuse and violence, causes to its victims and their families;

18. *Calls for* the appropriate international monitoring bodies to be granted immediate access without undue restriction to all detainees, and for the Syrian authorities to publish a list of all detention facilities;

19. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict to cease the mistreatment and torture of detainees and allow access to medical services for all detainees;

20. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons arbitrarily detained, including women, children, human rights defenders, humanitarian aid providers, medical personnel and journalists;

21. *Recalls* the decision of the Security Council that the Syrian Arab Republic shall not use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to other States or non-State actors,[1] and, in keeping with the decision of the Council, expresses its strong conviction that those individuals responsible for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic should be held accountable;

22. *Welcomes* the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons fact-finding mission in the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the incident in Um-

[1] See Security Council resolution 2235 (2015).

Houla on 16 September 2016,[3] and expresses grave concern that victims were exposed to sulfur mustard;

23. *Expresses grave concern* at the reported use of chemical weapons in Khan Sheikhoun on 4 April 2017, notes the update from the fact-finding mission that results of analyses indicate exposure to sarin or a sarin-like substance,[4] and looks forward to seeing further reporting of the fact-finding mission on the incident;

24. *Also expresses grave concern* at the reports of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Declaration Assessment Team of July 2016 and March 2017, according to which the organization is not able to confirm that the Syrian declaration regarding its chemical weapons programme is complete and accurate, and calls upon the Syrian Arab Republic to fully cooperate with the Declaration Assessment Team to further clarify remaining gaps, inconsistencies and discrepancies in its declaration;

25. *Recalls* the reports of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism of 24 August and 21 October 2016,[5] and expresses grave concern at its findings that the Syrian armed forces were responsible for the use of chemical weapons (chlorine) in three attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic – in Talmenes in 2014 and in Qmenas and Sarmin in 2015 – and that the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) was responsible for one sulfur mustard attack in the Syrian Arab Republic, in Marea in 2015;

26. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, as reported by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, which violates the Chemical Weapons Convention, Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), and the decisions of the Executive Council of the Organization, including decision EC-M-33/DEC.1, as well as the use of chemical weapons in contravention of well-established international standards and norms against such use, and expresses its strong conviction that those individuals responsible for the use of chemical weapons must be held accountable;

27. *Demands* that all parties identified in the reports of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism as having been involved in the use of toxic chemicals as weapons desist immediately from any further use;

28. *Strongly condemns* all use of starvation of civilians as a method of combat, and all besiegement directed against civilian populations;

29. *Condemns* the reported forced displacement of populations in the Syrian Arab Republic and its alarming impact on the demography of the country, and calls upon all parties concerned to cease immediately all activities that cause these actions, including any activities that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity;

30. *Also condemns* the Syrian authorities' indiscriminate use of heavy weapons and aerial bombardments, including cluster munitions, incendiary weapons, ballistic missiles and barrel bombs, and calls for an immediate end to all attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including medical facilities, personnel and transport;

31. *Stresses* the need to promote accountability for those responsible for the unlawful killings of civilians, and also stresses the importance of holding to account those

[3] S/2017/400, annex.

[4] See S/2017/440, annex.

[5] See S/2016/738/Rev.1 and S/2016/888.

responsible for all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights law;

32. *Strongly condemns* violence against all persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation;

33. *Demands* that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the Syrian population lies with the Syrian authorities;

34. *Strongly condemns* the damage and destruction of the cultural heritage of the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the destruction of the cultural heritage in Palmyra, and the organized looting and trafficking of Syrian cultural property, as outlined by the Security Council in its resolution 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015;

35. *Affirms* that attacks intentionally directed against historic monuments may amount to war crimes, and underlines the need to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to justice;

36. *Calls upon* the international community to support the leadership and full and meaningful participation of women in all efforts, including decision-making, with the aim of finding a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, as envisaged by the Security Council in its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013, 2254 (2015), 2268 (2016), 2332 (2016) of 21 December 2016 and 2336 (2016), and welcomes the participation of the Women's Advisory Board and civil society in the United Nations-led talks in order to ensure that all resulting peacebuilding efforts are gender-responsive and consider the differential impact of conflict on women and girls, and their specific needs and interests;

37. *Recalls* that the International Criminal Court was established to help to end impunity for applicable crimes where the State is unwilling or unable to genuinely carry out investigations or prosecutions;

38. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of international human rights law are held to account through appropriate, fair and independent domestic or international criminal justice mechanisms, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard;

39. *Welcomes* the establishment of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/248 of 21 December 2016, and stresses the complementary nature of its mandate with that of the Commission of Inquiry;

40. *Invites* Member States to support actively the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism and provide adequate financial means for its establishment and functioning;

41. *Reaffirms* that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the appropriate process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

42. *Emphasizes* that all efforts to bring a peaceful conclusion to the ongoing conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic must fully reflect the importance of ensuring

accountability for the crimes committed in the country as a prerequisite to bringing about reconciliation and sustainable peace;

43. *Expresses deep concern* at the growing number of refugees and internally displaced persons fleeing the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, welcomes the efforts by neighbouring countries to host Syrian refugees, and acknowledges the socioeconomic consequences of the presence of large-scale refugee populations on those countries;

44. *Deplores* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the international community to provide urgent financial support to enable the host countries to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees, while emphasizing the principle of burden-sharing;

45. *Expresses deep concern* at the plight of the roughly four and a half million Syrians living in besieged and hard-to-reach areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, whose needs are particularly acute and who require full, immediate and safe humanitarian access;

46. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities facilitate, and all other parties to the conflict do not hinder, the full, immediate and safe access of the United Nations and humanitarian actors, and that they ensure that the delivery of humanitarian aid reaches populations in need, including in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) of 14 July 2014, 2191 (2014) of 17 December 2014, 2254 (2015), 2258 (2015) of 22 December 2015 and 2268 (2016), and calls upon Member States to fully fund the United Nations appeals;

47. *Strongly condemns* the Syrian authorities' removal of humanitarian aid from United Nations approved convoys, including medical aid and supplies intended to reach desperate populations deprived of food, medical aid and vital necessities;

48. *Welcomes* the progress made since 2013 by the international conferences on supporting the Syrian Arab Republic and the region in Kuwait City and London, and the follow-up conference in Brussels on 5 April 2017 hosted by the European Union, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Kuwait, Qatar, Germany, Norway and the United Nations, which reaffirmed international support for the United Nations-led intra-Syrian talks in Geneva, secured pledges totalling 6 billion United States dollars for 2017 and 3.7 billion dollars for 2018–2020 for humanitarian needs in the Syrian Arab Republic and the region, renewed commitment to supporting the resilience of host communities and refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq, and underlined the need to protect civilians and respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

49. *Renews its call upon* all members of the international community to respond expeditiously to the Syrian 2017 humanitarian appeals and to deliver in full all pledges, including multi-year pledges, made at the Brussels conference;

50. *Notes* those countries outside the region that have put in place measures and policies to assist and to host Syrian refugees, and encourages them to do more, and encourages other States outside the region to consider implementing similar measures and policies, also with a view to providing Syrian refugees with protection and humanitarian assistance;

51. *Reaffirms* that there can only be a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the parties to the conflict to abstain from actions that may contribute to the continuing deterioration of the human rights, security and humanitarian situation in order to reach a genuine political transition, based on the Geneva communiqué, consistent with Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a civil, democratic and pluralistic State, where all citizens receive equal protection regardless of gender, religion or ethnicity;

52. *Demands* that all parties work urgently towards the comprehensive implementation of the Geneva communiqué, including through the establishment of an inclusive transitional governing body with full executive powers, which shall be formed on the basis of mutual consent while ensuring the continuity of governmental institutions;

53. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Croatia, Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland,* France,* Germany, Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia, Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico,* Montenegro,* Netherlands, Norway,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,* Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

35/... Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties,

Confirming the primary responsibility of States to promote and protect human rights,

Recalling its resolutions 26/30 of 27 June 2014, 29/23 of 3 July 2015 and 32/29 of 1 July 2016 on cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights,

Acknowledging the efforts of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations to assist Ukraine in protecting the rights of all persons in Ukraine, as described by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014, and the progress achieved as well as the challenges and obstacles remaining in this regard,

Welcoming the technical assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and acknowledging the further need for such assistance with due regard to the commitment of the Government of Ukraine to promote and protect human rights on all its territory,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

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Welcoming also the cooperation of the Government of Ukraine with the Office of the High Commissioner, including its monitoring mission in Ukraine, and with other relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms,

Recognizing the importance of the reports of the Office of the High Commissioner based on the findings of the monitoring mission for the proper assessment of the situation of human rights in Ukraine and an evaluation of the needs for technical assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the continuing need for ongoing reporting, including on the most serious human rights problems within Ukraine and their root causes,

1. *Welcomes* the oral presentations by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the States members of the Human Rights Council and observers of the findings of the reports of the Office of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Ukraine held, in accordance with Council resolutions 29/23 and 32/29, from the thirtieth to the thirty-fifth sessions of the Council;

2. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to present orally to the States members of the Human Rights Council and observers the findings of each of the reports of the Office of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Ukraine as part of the interactive dialogues, and through the modalities of the Council, in accordance with its resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, until the forty-first session of the Council.

United Nations A/HRC/35/L.11

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Andorra,* Argentina,* Australia,* Canada,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Finland,* Ghana, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Netherlands, Norway,* Russian Federation,* Switzerland, Turkey,* Ukraine,* United States of America: draft resolution

35/... Business and human rights: Mandate of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 8/7 of 18 June 2008, 17/4 of 6 July 2011, 21/5 of 27 September 2012, 26/22 of 27 June 2014 and 32/10 of 30 June 2016, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/69 of 20 April 2005, on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises,

Recalling in particular that the endorsement by consensus of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 17/4 established an authoritative framework to prevent and address adverse human rights impact of business activities, based on the three pillars of the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" framework,[1]

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 on institution-building of the Human Rights Council and 5/2 on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, both of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Stressing that the obligation and the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms lie with the State,

Emphasizing that transnational corporations and other business enterprises have a responsibility to respect human rights,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.
[1] A/HRC/17/31, annex.

Recognizing the progress made and the continuing efforts to implement the Guiding Principles by some States, business enterprises, international organizations and members of civil society, as well as the role of the United Nations Global Compact in, inter alia, promoting the Guiding Principles,

Recognizing also the valuable role played by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in promoting accountability for business-related human rights abuses and in raising awareness of the human rights impacts and risks of some business enterprises and activities,

Noting the role that national action plans and other such frameworks on business and human rights can play as tools for promoting the comprehensive and effective implementation of the Guiding Principles,

Concerned at legal and practical barriers to remedies for business-related human rights abuses, which may leave those aggrieved without opportunity for effective remedy, including through judicial and non-judicial avenues, and recognizing that it may be further considered how relevant legal frameworks can provide more effective avenues of remedy for affected individuals and communities,

Recalling the role of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises in promoting the effective implementation of the Guiding Principles and exploring options for enhancing access to effective remedies,

Recognizing that the annual Forum on Business and Human Rights has become a valuable opportunity to promote dialogue and cooperation on issues linked to lessons learned on business and human rights, including challenges faced in particular sectors, operational environments or in relation to specific rights or groups, as well as to identify good practices,

Recognizing also the importance of building the capacity of Governments, business enterprises, civil society and other stakeholders to better prevent business-related human rights abuses, provide effective remedy and manage challenges in the area of business and human rights, and that the United Nations system has an important role to play in this regard,

Recalling the views and recommendations of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, including the general comments bearing on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, such as general comment No. 16 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in this context, in particular paragraph 67 thereof,

Taking note of the International Labour Organization revised Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, adopted by the Governing Body in March 2017, which takes into account, inter alia, the Guiding Principles,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises in the fulfillment of its mandate, and takes note of its role in regional forums and consultations to discuss challenges and lessons learned from implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights with States and other stakeholders in a regional context;

2. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Guiding Principles should cover a broad range of public policy areas and involve the participation of relevant

stakeholders, and encourages all States to take steps to implement the Guiding Principles, including developing a national action plan or other such framework;

3. *Calls upon* all business enterprises to meet their responsibility to respect human rights in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on the challenges and opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises in the implementation of the Guiding Principles[2] and its study on cross-border cooperation between States with respect to law enforcement on the issue of business and human rights.[3] prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/10;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Working Group to collect and disseminate information on ongoing processes to develop national action plans and other relevant data on global progress in the implementation of the Guiding Principles and, in this regard, invites States and all relevant stakeholders to submit information to, and engage with, the Working Group on their national action plans and other relevant initiatives and on the implementation of such commitments;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the guidance prepared by the Working Group for the development and implementation of effective national action plans or other such frameworks, including with regard to access to both judicial and non-judicial remedy;

7. *Encourages* the Working Group to promote good practices and identify challenges in the implementation of the Guiding Principles;

8. *Welcomes* the role of the Working Group in guiding the three-day annual Forums on Business and Human Rights;

9. *Decides* that the Working Group shall guide the work of the Forum and prepare its annual meetings, and invites the Working Group to chair the Forum and submit a report on the proceedings and thematic recommendations of the Forum for consideration by the Human Rights Council;

10. *Welcomes* that the central theme of the 2017 Forum on Business and Human Rights is "Realizing access to Remedy" as it can allow taking stock and identifying further ways forward in the implementation of the third pillar of the Guiding Principles;

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises as set out in Human Rights Council resolution 17/4 for a period of three years;

12. *Requests* the Working Group, in accordance with its mandate, to give due consideration to the implementation of the Guiding Principles in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

13. *Encourages* all States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as public and private businesses to cooperate fully with the Working Group in the fulfillment of its mandate by, inter alia, responding to communications transmitted, as provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 17/4, paragraph 6 (b), and, in the case of States, to reply favorably to requests for visits by the Working Group;

14. *Invites* international and regional organizations to seek the views of the Working Group when formulating or developing relevant policies and instruments, and

[2] A/HRC/35/32.
[3] A/HRC/35/33.

invites the Working Group to continue to collaborate closely with relevant United Nations bodies, including the treaty bodies and the special procedures;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of stakeholder dialogue and analysis to maintain and build on the results achieved to date to prevent and address business-related human rights abuses and to inform further deliberations of the Human Rights Council on business and human rights;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts made by national human rights institutions to enhance their capacity to support corporate responsibility, including through the implementation of the Guiding Principles by all stakeholders;

17. *Recalls* the report of the Secretary-General on the challenges, strategies and developments with regard to the implementation of resolution 21/5 by the United Nations system, including programmes, funds and agencies,[4] and the recommendations made therein, underscoring the need to embed the business and human rights agenda and the Guiding Principles throughout the United Nations system;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the resources and assistance necessary for the Working Group to fulfil its mandate effectively, including its role in guiding the work of the Forum on Business and Human Rights;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the Forum, in a transparent manner, with all the services and facilities necessary, bearing in mind the growing participation in the Forum and paying particular attention to regional balance and ensuring the participation of affected individuals and communities;

20. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question in conformity with its annual programme of work.

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[4] A/HRC/26/20.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Egypt,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),† draft resolution

35/... Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to promoting international cooperation, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 1, paragraph 3, and relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, for enhancing genuine cooperation among Member States in the field of human rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986, entitled "Declaration on the Right to Development", in which the Assembly stated that States have the duty to cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development,

Recalling further all decisions and resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights, the latest of which being Council resolution 32/6 of 30 June 2016 and Assembly resolution 71/194 of 19 December 2016,

Taking note with appreciation of the final document and declaration adopted at the Seventeenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.
† On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

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on Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, from 13 to 18 September 2016, in which the States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, inter alia, reiterated that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for the sustainable development of their peoples, as a complement and not as a substitute to North-South cooperation, which allows for the transfer of appropriate technologies, in favourable conditions and on preferential terms,

Recalling the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, and the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 April 2009, and the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and their role in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Underlining that cooperation is a matter not only of relations of good-neighbourliness, coexistence or reciprocity, but also of a willingness to look beyond mutual interests in order to advance the general interest,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of all in every country, including in particular in developing countries,

Recognizing the need to continue to mutually enrich South-South cooperation, based on the diverse experiences of and good practices from South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and North-South cooperation, and to further explore complementarities and synergies between them with the aim of enhancing international cooperation in the field of human rights,

Determined to take new steps forward in the commitment of the international community with a view to achieving substantial progress in human rights endeavours by an increased and sustained effort of international cooperation and solidarity,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly established the Human Rights Council, and reaffirming that the work of the Council shall be guided by the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation with a view to enhancing the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation and genuine dialogue is significant to promote the effective functioning of the international human rights system,

Reiterating the role played by the universal periodic review as an important mechanism in contributing to the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 6/17 of 28 September 2007, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a universal periodic review voluntary trust fund to facilitate the participation of developing countries, particularly least

developing countries and landlocked developing countries, in the universal periodic review mechanism, and to establish also a voluntary fund for financial and technical assistance, to be administered jointly with the universal periodic review voluntary trust fund, in order to provide, in conjunction with multilateral funding mechanisms, a source of financial and technical assistance to help States to implement recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review in consultation with, and with the consent of, the State concerned,

Reaffirming that dialogue among and within religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

Reiterating the important role that genuine human rights dialogue can play in the enhancement of cooperation in the field of human rights at the bilateral, regional and international levels,

Emphasizing that human rights dialogue should be constructive and based on the principles of universality, indivisibility, objectivity, non-selectivity, non-politicization, mutual respect and equal treatment, with the aim of facilitating mutual understanding and strengthening constructive cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical cooperation between States,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the promotion and protection of cultural rights are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind, and reaffirming that cultural diversity represents a source of unity rather than division and a vehicle for creativity, social justice, tolerance and understanding,

Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are fundamental elements in all activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Stressing the need to explore ways and means for enhancing genuine cooperation and constructive dialogue among Member States in the field of human rights,

1. *Reaffirms* that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and also the primary responsibility of States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

2. *Recognizes* that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

3. *Reaffirms* the duty of States to cooperate with one another in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including with respect to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance;

4. *Underlines* the fact that States have pledged themselves to cooperate and act in collaboration with the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, for the achievement of universal respect for and observance of human rights;

5. *Reaffirms* that States should realize their rights and fulfil their duties in such a manner as to promote a new international economic order based on sovereign equality, interdependence, mutual interest and cooperation among all States, as well as to encourage the observance and realization of human rights;

6. *Also reaffirms* that dialogue among and within cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

7. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and the promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

8. *Resolves* to promote respect for and preserve cultural diversity within and between communities and nations while respecting human rights law, including cultural rights, with a view to creating a harmonious multicultural world;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights and for the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

10. *Considers* that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter and in international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

11. *Emphasizes* the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach to the promotion and protection of human rights, and to further enhance the role of the Human Rights Council in promoting advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building to support efforts to ensure the equal realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, where appropriate;

12. *Reaffirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, objectivity and transparency and the enhancement of international cooperation, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the universal periodic review as a mechanism based on cooperation and constructive dialogue with the objective of, inter alia, improving the situation of human rights on the ground and promoting the fulfilment of the human rights obligations and commitments undertaken by States;

14. *Also emphasizes* the role of international cooperation in support of national efforts and in raising the capacities of States in the field of human rights through, inter alia, the enhancement of their cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including through the provision of technical assistance, upon the request of and in accordance with the priorities set by the States concerned;

15. *Takes note* of the annual update on the activities of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights;[1]

16. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to seek to enhance dialogue with representatives from non-traditional donor countries with a view to broadening the donor base and to replenishing the resources available to the funds;

[1] See A/HRC/32/51 and A/HRC/34/74.

17. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to make clear the process by which States request assistance from the funds, and to process such requests in a timely and transparent manner that adequately responds to the requesting States;

18. *Urges* States to continue to support the funds;

19. *Calls upon* States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive and cooperative dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

20. *Calls upon* States to further advance initiatives aimed at enhancing international cooperation in the field of human rights on issues of common interest and concern, bearing in mind the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach in this regard;

21. *Urges* States to take the measures necessary to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation aimed at addressing the adverse impact of consecutive and compounded global crises, such as financial and economic crises, food crises, climate change and natural disasters, on the full enjoyment of human rights;

22. *Requests* all Member States and the United Nations system to foster complementarities among North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation aiming at the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights;

23. *Invites* States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

24. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 71/194, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and genuine dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council;

25. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the matter in 2018, in accordance with its annual programme of work.